



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

vessel sails in ballast. October 3: Inspected the American steamship *Matanzas*, bound for New York, with 41 in the crew and 3 passengers; vessel sails in general cargo. October 5: Fumigated and passed the Norwegian steamship *Malm*, bound for Galveston, via Port Arthur, with 18 in the crew; vessel sails with a small cargo of ixtle. Inspected and passed the Norwegian steamship *Nor*, bound for New Orleans, via Progreso, with 18 in the crew; vessel sails with general cargo. October 7: Fumigated and passed the Norwegian steamship *Tabor*, bound for Norfolk, via Perth Amboy, N. J., with 38 in the crew; vessel sails with a cargo of lead and copper bullion. Fumigated and passed the British steamship *Asian*, bound for New Orleans, with 52 in the crew; vessel sails with a small cargo of cotton-seed oil cake.

Mortuary report.

Alcoholism, 2; drowned, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, 3; cirrhosis of the liver, 1; paludism, 2; premature birth, 1; pernicious fever, 1; congenital debility, 1; railroad accident, 1; pneumonia, 1; dropsy (organic lesion not defined), 1; intermittent fever, 2; total, 18. Estimated population, 20,000. Annual mortality rate for the week, 46.80.

No quarantinable disease was reported during the week.

The sanitary situation continues the same as reported last week. *Stegomyia* are slowly but gradually increasing and *Anopheles* becoming more of a pest. Malarial fever is increasing in number of cases as well as severity of form. Some crude petroleum was sprinkled on various water surfaces.

We had a norther during the week without the least beneficial effect, the mosquitoes becoming, on the contrary, more and more vicious.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, October 3, as follows:
Week ended September 30, 1905:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	9
Vessels fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes.....	2
Vessels with mosquitoes found on board (culex).....	4
Number of crew inspected.....	452
Number of passengers inspected.....	212

One case and 1 death of yellow fever were reported during the week.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows: Week ended October 1, 1905: Present officially estimated population, 3,500; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and dysentery; 1 death; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.